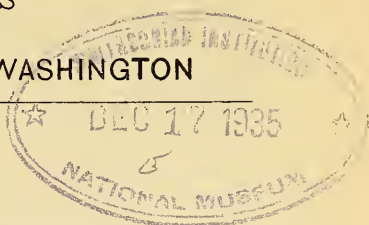


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW NEOTROPICAL LIZARDS.

BY THOMAS BARBOUR.

In 1919 Dr. Glover M. Allen visited Haiti and Gonaive Island in the interest of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The latter locality was little known herpetologically and yielded several novelties already described by Dr. E. R. Dunn. It remains now to point out that a considerable series of Anoles differ markedly and constantly from their allies upon the Haitian mainland. I am naming this lizard for Miss Doris Cochran of the U. S. National Museum, well known for her work on Haitian herpetology.

***Anolis doris*, sp. nov.**

Type, M. C. Z., 13739, adult male from Gonave or Gonaive Island, off the west coast of Haiti; Dr. G. M. Allen, collector, Aug., 1919. There are eight paratypes.

Diagnosis.—Closely related to *Anolis cybotes* Cope, with the types of which it has been compared. The Gonaive form differs in having a longer and narrower head and in having the scales about the occipital plate, especially those behind the plate, conspicuously larger and rougher than in Haitian specimens.

Since his return to Brazil after several years at Harvard University, Dr. Afranio do Amaral has continued to enrich the University collection with the results of his extensive investigations of Brazilian herpetology. It is fitting, therefore, that a peculiar new gecko should bear his name.

***Gymnodactylus amarali*, sp. nov.**

Type, M. C. Z., 20,682, a single somewhat mutilated specimen from Engenheiro Dodt, Santa Philomena, Upper Rio Parnahyba, Brazil. Collected by Dr. A. Amaral in 1925.

Diagnosis.—A richly colored gecko with rows of dorsal ocelli and many more or less irregular series of very large tubercles. It differs from *G. geckoides* (Spix) in having larger and more irregularly arranged dorsal tubercles, in having more longitudinal series of ventral scales and conspicuously in coloration.

Description.—Head little depressed, oviform; snout between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the orbital diameter; a little longer than the distance between eye and ear opening; forehead slightly convex; ear opening roughly oblong and about $\frac{1}{3}$ the diameter of the eye. Body and limbs normal; digits slightly depressed at the base with transverse plates below. Snout covered with rather large and more or less round granules, the largest on the anterior portion of the snout; smaller granules interspersed with slightly larger ones covering all other portions of the head; rostral slightly broader than high, with medium cleft above; nostril between the rostral, a supranasal, two postnasals, and on one side, the anterior upper corner of the first supralabial; 7 upper labials, the last very small, 6 lower labials, first by far the largest; mental very large, rounded posteriorly; a pair of chin shields behind the mental widely separated on the median line. Body covered with small scales, which incline to be imbricate, and irregular rows of large tubercles, those along the middorsal line being large, flat and keeled, while the rows along the sides of the body are composed of keeled but much more projecting tubercles altogether about 15 longitudinal series; abdominal scales cycloid imbricate in about 21 longitudinal series. The tail is missing.

Color.—Head reddish brown; body slaty gray; neck and back with 7 irregular rows of conspicuous ocelli now white centered, probably yellow in life; one of the large tubercles forms the center for each of the dorsal spots; no conspicuous markings on nape or axilla; a short white stripe running back from eye over the temporal region but not reaching the area over the tympanum; limbs dark, irregularly barred with white; belly pale brown, the scales finely punctate.

Length.—Snout to vent 37 mm.; head 9.5 mm.; width of head 8.5 mm.; forelimb 11.5 mm.; hind limb 16 mm.